

**BOYNE BURNETT INLAND RAIL TRAIL  
INCORPORATED  
CONSTITUTION**

**1 Interpretation**

(1) In these rules—

*Act* means the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.

*present*—

(a) at a management committee meeting, see rule 23(6); or

(b) at a general meeting, see rule 37(2).

(2) A word or expression that is not defined in these rules, but is defined in the Act has, if the context permits, the meaning given by the Act.

**2 Name**

The name of the incorporated association is Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail Inc. (*the association*).

**3 Objects**

The objects of the association are—

**OPERATION:** “Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail Inc. operates as a not-for-profit organisation. The assets and income of the organisation shall be applied solely to further its objects and no portion shall be distributed directly or indirectly to the members of the organisation except as genuine compensation for services rendered or expenses incurred on behalf of the organisation.”

**VISION:** “The Boyne Burnett Rail Trail will provide experiences for those who travel it, connecting them with culture, history, natural attractions and the built environment providing a platform for amazing economic rewards across all the regions this rail trail touches.”

**OBJECTS:** Promote and develop tourism along the Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail and adjacent communities.

Develop and preserve infrastructure along the Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail.

Preserve the history, culture and built environment of the Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail and associated communities.

Promote and enhance economic development through tourism for the wellbeing and benefit of communities adjacent to the Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail.

Goal: Attract increasingly significant visitor numbers to the Trail and adjacent communities in coming years.”

The Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail is defined as the rail corridor from Taragoola (near Calliope) to Gayndah.

The Association will work to enhance the natural environment and enable the public to visit the land to gain enjoyment from the natural environment along the Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail.

## 4 Powers

- (1) The association has the powers of an individual.
- (2) The association may, for example—
  - (a) enter into contracts; and
  - (b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and
  - (c) make charges for services and facilities it supplies; and
  - (d) do other things necessary or convenient to be done in carrying out its affairs.
- (3) **Omitted**
- (4) The association may also issue secured and unsecured notes, debentures and debenture stock for the association.

## 5 Classes of members

- (1) The membership of the association consists of ordinary members, and any of the following classes of members— **Business Members and Reciprocal Members**
- (2) The number of ordinary members, **business and reciprocal members is unlimited.**

## 6 **Omitted**

## 7 New membership

- (1) An applicant for membership of the association must be proposed by 1 member of the association (the *proposer*) and seconded by another member (the *seconder*).
- (2) An application for membership must be—
  - (a) in writing; **or via our website store**
  - (b) signed by the applicant and the applicants proposer and seconder; and **if via our website store, members may propose and second the applicant by motion at a following management committee or general meeting;** and
  - (c) in the form decided by the management committee.

## 8 Membership fees

- (1) The membership fee for each ordinary membership and for each other class of membership (if any)—
  - (a) is the amount decided by the members from time to time at a general meeting; and
  - (b) is payable when, and in the way, the management committee decides.
- (2) **Omitted**

## 9 Admission and rejection of new members

- (1) The management committee **or a general meeting** must consider an application for membership at the next committee meeting **or a general meeting** held after it receives—
  - (a) the application for membership; and

- (b) the appropriate membership fee for the application.
- (2) The management committee **or general meeting** must ensure that, as soon as possible after the person applies to become a member of the association, and before the management committee **or general meeting** considers the persons application, the person is advised—
  - (a) whether or not the association has public liability insurance; and
  - (b) if the association has public liability insurance—the amount of the insurance.
- (3) The management committee **or general meeting** must decide at the meeting whether to accept or reject the application.
- (4) If a majority of the members of the management committee **or general meeting** present at the meeting vote to accept the applicant as a member, the applicant must be accepted as a member for the class of membership applied for.
- (5) The secretary of the association must, as soon as practicable after the management committee **or general meeting** decides to accept or reject an application, give the applicant a written notice of the decision.

## 10 When membership ends

- (1) A member may resign from the association by giving a written notice of resignation to the secretary.
- (2) The resignation takes effect at—
  - (a) the time the notice is received by the secretary; or
  - (b) if a later time is stated in the notice—the later time.
- (3) The management committee may terminate a members membership if the member—
  - (a) is convicted of an indictable offence; or
  - (b) does not comply with any of the provisions of these rules; or
  - (c) has membership fees in arrears for at least 2 months; or
  - (d) conducts himself or herself in a way considered to be injurious or prejudicial to the character or interests of the association.
- (4) Before the management committee terminates a members membership, the committee must give the member a full and fair opportunity to show why the membership should not be terminated.
- (5) If, after considering all representations made by the member, the management committee decides to terminate the membership, the secretary of the committee must give the member a written notice of the decision.

## 11 Appeal against rejection or termination of membership

- (1) A person whose application for membership has been rejected, or whose membership has been terminated, may give the secretary written notice of the persons intention to appeal against the decision.
- (2) A notice of intention to appeal must be given to the secretary within 1 month after the person receives written notice of the decision.
- (3) If the secretary receives a notice of intention to appeal, the secretary must, within 1 month after receiving the notice, call a general meeting to decide the appeal.

## 12 General meeting to decide appeal

- (1) The general meeting to decide an appeal must be held within 3 months after the secretary receives the notice of intention to appeal.
- (2) At the meeting, the applicant must be given a full and fair opportunity to show why the application should not be rejected or the membership should not be terminated.
- (3) Also, the management committee and the members of the committee who rejected the application or terminated the membership must be given a full and fair opportunity to show why the application should be rejected or the membership should be terminated.
- (4) An appeal must be decided by a majority vote of the members present and eligible to vote at the meeting.
- (5) If a person whose application for membership has been rejected does not appeal against the decision within 1 month after receiving written notice of the decision, or the person appeals but the appeal is unsuccessful, the secretary must, as soon as practicable, refund the membership fee paid by the person.

## 13 Register of members

- (1) The management committee must keep a register of members of the association. (2) The register must include the following particulars for each member—
  - (a) the full name of the member;
  - (b) the postal or residential address of the member;
  - (c) the date of admission as a member;
  - (d) the date of death or time of resignation of the member;
  - (e) details about the termination or reinstatement of membership;
  - (f) any other particulars the management committee or the members at a general meeting decide.
- (3) The register must be open for inspection by members of the association at all reasonable times.
- (4) A member must contact the secretary to arrange an inspection of the register.
- (5) However, the management committee may, on the application of a member of the association, withhold information about the member (other than the member's full name) from the register available for inspection if the management committee has reasonable grounds for believing the disclosure of the information would put the member at risk of harm.

## 14 Prohibition on use of information on register of members

- (1) A member of the association must not—
  - (a) use information obtained from the register of members of the association to contact, or send material to, another member of the association for the purpose of advertising for political, religious, charitable or commercial purposes; or

(b) disclose information obtained from the register to someone else, knowing that the information is likely to be used to contact, or send material to, another member of the association for the purpose of advertising for political, religious, charitable or commercial purposes.

(2) Subrule (1) does not apply if the use or disclosure of the information is approved by the association.

## 15 Appointment or election of secretary

(1) The secretary must be an individual residing in Queensland, or in another State but not more than 65km from the Queensland border, who is—

(a) a member of the association elected by the association as secretary;

or

(b) any of the following persons appointed by the management committee as secretary—

- (i) a member of the associations management committee;
- (ii) another member of the association;
- (iii) another person.

(2) **Omitted**

(3) If a vacancy happens in the office of secretary, the members of the management committee must ensure a secretary is appointed or elected for the association within 1 month after the vacancy happens.

(4) If the management committee appoints a person mentioned in subrule (1)(b)(ii) as secretary, other than to fill a casual vacancy on the management committee, the person does not become a member of the management committee.

(5) However, if the management committee appoints a person mentioned in subrule (1)(b)(ii) as secretary to fill a casual vacancy on the management committee, the person becomes a member of the management committee.

(6) If the management committee appoints a person mentioned in subrule (1)(b)(iii) as secretary, the person does not become a member of the management committee.

(7) In this rule— *casual vacancy*, on a management committee, means a vacancy that happens when an elected member of the management committee resigns, dies or otherwise stops holding office.

## 16 Removal of secretary

(1) The management committee of the association may at any time remove a person appointed by the committee as the secretary.

(2) If the management committee removes a secretary who is a person mentioned in rule

15(1)(b)(i), the person remains a member of the management committee.

(3) If the management committee removes a secretary who is a person mentioned in rule

15(1)(b)(ii) and who has been appointed to a casual vacancy on the management committee under rule 15(5), the person remains a member of the management committee.

## 17 Functions of secretary

The secretary's functions include, but are not limited to—

(a) calling meetings of the association, including preparing notices of a meeting and of the business to be conducted at the meeting in consultation with the president of the association; and

(b) keeping minutes of each meeting;

and

(c) keeping copies of all correspondence and other documents relating to the association;

and

(d) maintaining the register of members of the association **unless the Management Committee or a General Meeting records by a motion that the Treasurer will maintain the register.**

## 18 Membership of management committee

(1) The management committee of the association consists of a president, treasurer, and any other members the association members elect at a general meeting.

(2) A member of the management committee, other than a secretary appointed by the management committee under rule 15(1)(b)(iii), must be a member of the association.

(3) At each annual general meeting of the association, the members of the management committee must retire from office, but are eligible, on nomination, for re-election.

(4) A member of the association may be appointed to a casual vacancy on the management committee under rule 21.

## 19 Electing the management committee

(1) A member of the management committee may only be elected as follows—

(a) any 2 members of the association may nominate another member (the *candidate*) to serve as a member of the management committee;

(b) the nomination **may** be—

(i) in writing; and **if in writing**

(ii) signed by the candidate and the members who nominated him or her; and

(iii) given to the secretary before the **opening of the** annual general meeting at which the election is to be held;

(c) each member of the association present and eligible to vote at the annual general meeting may vote for 1 candidate for each vacant position on the management committee;

(d) **Omitted**

**(d) Nominations may be taken from the floor of the meeting by any 2 members of the association who may nominate another member.**

(2) A person may be a candidate only if the person—

- (a) is an adult; and
- (b) is not ineligible to be elected as a member under section 61A of the Act.

(3) **Omitted**

(4) If required by the management committee **or by any member at the Annual General Meeting**, balloting lists must be prepared containing the names of the candidates in alphabetical order. **If required by any member at the Annual General Meeting, a secret ballot will be held.**

(5) The management committee must ensure that, before a candidate is elected as a member of the management committee, the candidate is advised—

- (a) whether or not the association has public liability insurance; and
- (b) if the association has public liability insurance—the amount of the insurance.

## 20 Resignation, removal or vacation of office of management committee member

(1) A member of the management committee may resign from the committee by giving written notice of resignation to the secretary.

(2) The resignation takes effect at—

- (a) the time the notice is received by the secretary;
- or
- (b) if a later time is stated in the notice—the later time.

(3) A member may be removed from office at a general meeting of the association if a majority of the members present and eligible to vote at the meeting vote in favour of removing the member.

(4) Before a vote of members is taken about removing the member from office, the member must be given a full and fair opportunity to show cause why he or she should not be removed from office.

(5) A member has no right of appeal against the members removal from office under this rule. (6) A member immediately vacates the office of member in the circumstances mentioned in section 64(2) of the Act.

## 21 Vacancies on management committee

(1) If a casual vacancy happens on the management committee, the continuing members of the committee may appoint another member of the association to fill the vacancy until the next annual general meeting.

(2) The continuing members of the management committee may act despite a casual vacancy on the management committee.

(3) However, if the number of committee members is less than the number fixed under rule

24(1) as a quorum of the management committee, the continuing members may act only to— (a) increase the number of management committee members to the number required for a quorum; or

- (b) call a general meeting of the association.

## 22 Functions of management committee

(1) Subject to these rules **or a resolution of the members of the association carried at a general meeting, the management committee has the general control and management of the administration of the affairs, property and funds of the association.**

(2) **The management committee and any general meeting of members has authority to interpret the meaning of these rules and any matter relating to the association on which the rules are silent,** but any interpretation must have regard to the Act, including any regulation made under the Act.

*Note—*

The Act prevails if the associations rules are inconsistent with the Act—see section 1B of the Act.

(3) **The management committee may exercise the powers of the association—**

(a) to borrow, raise or secure the payment of amounts in a way the members of the association decide; and

(b) to secure the amounts mentioned in paragraph (a) or the payment or performance of any debt, liability, contract, guarantee or other engagement incurred or to be entered into by the association in any way, including by the issue of debentures (perpetual or otherwise) charged upon the whole or part of the associations property, both present and future; and

(c) to purchase, redeem or pay off any securities issued;  
and

(d) to borrow amounts from members and pay interest on the amounts borrowed;  
and

(e) to mortgage or charge the whole or part of its property;  
and

(f) to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the association; and

(g) to provide and pay off any securities issued; and

(h) to invest in a way the members of the association may from time to time decide.

(4) For subrule (3)(d), the rate of interest must not be more than the current rate being charged for overdrawn accounts on money lent (regardless of the term of the loan) by—

(a) the financial institution for the association;

or

(b) if there is more than 1 financial institution for the association—the financial institution nominated by the management committee.

## 23 Meetings of management committee.

(1) Subject to this rule, the management committee may meet and conduct its proceedings as it considers appropriate.

(2) The management committee must meet at least once every 4 months to exercise its functions.

(3) The management committee must decide how a meeting is to be called.



(4) Notice of a meeting is to be given in the way decided by the management committee.

(5) The management committee may hold meetings or permit a committee member to take part in its meetings, by using any technology that reasonably allows the member to hear and take part in discussions as they happen.

(6) A committee member who participates in the meeting as mentioned in subrule (5) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(7) A question arising at a committee meeting is to be decided by a majority vote of members of the committee present at the meeting and, if the votes are equal, the question is decided in the negative.

(8) **Omitted**

(9) **The president is to preside as chairperson at a management committee meeting.**

(10) If there is no president or if the president is not present within 10 minutes after the time fixed for a management committee meeting, the members may choose 1 of their number to preside as chairperson at the meeting.

## 24 Quorum for, and adjournment of, management committee meeting

(1) At a management committee meeting, more than 50% of the members elected to the committee as at the close of the last general meeting of the members form a quorum.

(2) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a management committee meeting called on the request of members of the committee, the meeting lapses.

(3) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a management committee meeting called other than on the request of the members of the committee—

(a) the meeting is to be adjourned for at least 1 day; and

(b) the members of the management committee who are present are to decide the day, time and place of the adjourned meeting.

(4) If, at an adjourned meeting mentioned in subrule (3), there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for the meeting, the meeting lapses.

## 25 Special meeting of management committee

(1) If the secretary receives a written request signed by at least 33% of the members of the management committee, the secretary must call a special meeting of the committee by giving

each member of the committee notice of the meeting within 14 days after the secretary receives the request.

(2) If the secretary is unable or unwilling to call the special meeting, the president must call the meeting.

(3) A request for a special meeting must state—

(a) why the special meeting is called; and

(b) the business to be conducted at the

meeting. (4) A notice of a special meeting must state—

(a) the day, time and place of the meeting; and

(b) the business to be conducted at the meeting.

(5) A special meeting of the management committee must be held within 14 days after notice of the meeting is given to the members of the management committee.

## 26 Minutes of management committee meetings

(1) The secretary must ensure full and accurate minutes of all questions, matters, resolutions and other proceedings of each management committee meeting are entered in a minute book. (2) To ensure the accuracy of the minutes, the minutes of each management committee meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting, or the chairperson of the next management committee meeting, verifying their accuracy.

## 27 Appointment of subcommittees.

(1) The management committee may appoint a subcommittee consisting of members of the association considered appropriate by the committee to help with the conduct of the associations operations

(2) A member of the subcommittee who is not a member of the management committee is not entitled to vote at a management committee meeting.

(3) A subcommittee may elect a chairperson of its meetings.

(4) If a chairperson is not elected, or if the chairperson is not present within 10 minutes after the time fixed for a meeting, the members present may choose 1 of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

(5) A subcommittee may meet and adjourn as it considers appropriate.

(6) A question arising at a subcommittee meeting is to be decided by a majority vote of the members present at the meeting and, if the votes are equal, the question is decided in the negative.

**(7) The president of the association may join and vote on any sub-committee as an ex officio member of the sub-committee.**

## 28 Acts not affected by defects or disqualifications

**Note: refer to the Act for clarification of this section.**

(1) An act performed by the management committee, a subcommittee or a person acting as a member of the management committee is taken to have been validly performed.

(2) Subrule (1) applies even if the act was performed when—

(a) there was a defect in the appointment of a member of the management committee, subcommittee or person acting as a member of the management committee; or

(b) a management committee member, subcommittee member or person acting as a member of the management committee was disqualified from being a member.

## 29 Resolutions of management committee without meeting

(1) A written resolution signed by each member of the management committee is as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a committee meeting that was properly called and held.

(2) A resolution mentioned in subrule (1) may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by 1 or more members of the committee.

**(3) A written resolution which includes a time frame for signature of not less than 24 hours may be signed by each member of the management committee.**

**The resolution is as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a committee meeting that was properly called and held, if one or more members of the management committee have not voted within the nominated time frame, as long as efforts have been made by email, and telephone and/or similar methods of communication to request their vote, and as long as 50% of the members of the management committee have recorded their vote.**

**Any member of the management committee not voting in these circumstances is taken to have abstained from the vote.**

## 30 Omitted

31 Subsequent annual general meetings

Each annual general meeting must be held—

(a) at least once each year; and

(b) within 6 months after the end date of the association's reportable financial year.

## 31A General Meetings

**General Meetings must be held at least once every three months. A general meeting may be in lieu of a Management Committee meeting.**

## 32 Other business for annual general meeting of large incorporated associations and particular medium and small incorporated associations

(1) This rule applies if the association is—

(a) a large incorporated association to which sections 59A and 59AA of the Act apply; or

(b) a medium incorporated association to which sections

59A and 59AA of the Act apply; or

(c) a small incorporated association to which sections 59A and 59AA of the Act apply.

(2) The following business must be conducted at each annual general meeting of the association—

(a) receiving the association's financial statement, and audit report, for the last reportable financial year;

(b) presenting the financial statement and audit report to the meeting for adoption;

(c) for a large incorporated association—appointing an auditor or an accountant for the present financial year;

(d) for a medium or small incorporated association— appointing an auditor, an accountant or an approved person for the present financial year.

### **33 Other business for annual general meeting of other medium incorporated associations**

(1) This rule applies if the association is a medium incorporated association to which sections 59A and 59AB of the Act apply.

(2) The following business must be conducted at each annual general meeting of the association—

(a) receiving the association's financial statement, and verification statement, for the last reportable financial year;

(b) presenting the financial statement and verification statement to the meeting for adoption;

(c) appointing an auditor, an accountant or an approved person for the present financial year.

### **34 Other business for annual general meeting of other small incorporated associations**

(1) This rule applies if the association is a small incorporated association to which sections 59A and 59AB of the Act apply.

(2) The following business must be conducted at each annual general meeting of the association—

(a) receiving the association's financial statement, and verification statement, for the last reportable financial year;

**(b) presenting the financial statement and verification statement to the meeting for adoption.**

### **34 A Management committee members to be elected at annual general meeting**

**The association must elect the members of the management committee at each annual general meeting of the association.**

#### 35 Notice of general meeting

(1) The secretary may call a general meeting of the association.

(2) The secretary must give at least 14 days notice of the meeting to each member of the association.

(3) If the secretary is unable or unwilling to call the meeting, the president must call the meeting.

(4) The management committee may decide the way in which the notice must be given.

(5) However, notice of the following meetings must be given in writing—

(a) a meeting called to hear and decide the appeal of a person against the management committee's decision—

(i) to reject the person's application for membership of the association; or

(ii) to terminate the person's membership of the association;

(b) a meeting called to hear and decide a proposed special resolution of the association. (6) A notice of a general meeting must state the business to be conducted at the meeting.

#### 36 Quorum for, and adjournment of, general meeting

(1) The quorum for a general meeting is at least the number of members elected or appointed to the management committee at the close of the association's last general meeting plus 1.

(2) However, if all members of the association are members of the management committee, the quorum is the total number of members less 1.

(3) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless there is a quorum of members when the meeting proceeds to business.

(4) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a general meeting called on the request of members of the management committee or the association, the meeting lapses.

(5) If there is no quorum within 30 minutes after the time fixed for a general meeting called other than on the request of members of the management committee or the association—

(a) the meeting is to be adjourned for at least 7 days;

and

(b) the management committee is to decide the day, time and place of the adjourned meeting.

(6) **The chairperson may, with the consent of any meeting** at which there is a quorum, and must if directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place.

(7) If a meeting is adjourned under subrule (6), only the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place may be conducted at the adjourned

meeting. (8) The secretary is not required to give the members notice of an adjournment or of the business to be conducted at an adjourned meeting unless a meeting is adjourned for at least 30 days.

(9) If a meeting is adjourned for at least 30 days, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same way notice is given for an original meeting.

### 37 Procedure at general meeting

(1) A member may take part and vote in a general meeting in person, by proxy, by attorney or by using any technology that reasonably allows the member to hear and take part in

discussions as they happen.

(2) A member who participates in a meeting as mentioned in subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(3) At each general meeting—

(a) **the president is to preside as chairperson;**

and

(b) if there is no president or if the president is not present within 15 minutes after the time fixed for the meeting or is unwilling to act, the members present must elect 1 of their number to be chairperson of the meeting; and

(c) **the chairperson must conduct the meeting in a proper and orderly way.**

### 38 Voting at general meeting

(1) At a general meeting, each question, matter or resolution, other than a special resolution, must be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.

(2) Each member present and eligible to vote is entitled to 1 vote only and, if the votes are equal, **the chairperson has a casting vote** as well as a primary vote.

(3) A member is not entitled to vote at a general meeting if the member's annual subscription is in arrears at the date of the meeting.

(4) The method of voting is to be decided by **a resolution of the members present.**

(5) However, **if one or more** of the members present demand a secret ballot, voting must be by secret ballot.

(6) If a secret ballot is held, the chairperson must appoint 2 members to conduct the secret ballot in the way the chairperson decides.

(7) The result of a secret ballot as declared by the chairperson is taken to be a resolution of the meeting at which the ballot was held.

### 39 Special general meeting

(1) The secretary must call a special general meeting by giving each member of the association notice of the meeting within 14 days after—

(a) being directed to call the meeting by the management committee; or

(b) being given a written request signed by—

(i) at least 33% of the number of members of the management committee when the request is signed; or

(ii) at least the number of ordinary members of the association equal to **33% of the number of members** of the association on the management committee when the

- request is signed; or
- (c) being given a written notice of an intention to appeal against the decision of the management committee—
  - (i) to reject an application for membership;
  - or
  - (ii) to terminate a person's membership.
- (2) A request mentioned in subrule (1)(b) must state—
  - (a) why the special general meeting is being called; and
  - (b) the business to be conducted at the meeting.
- (3) A special general meeting must be held within **30 days** after the secretary—
  - (a) is directed to call the meeting by the management committee; or
  - (b) is given the written request mentioned in subrule (1)(b); or
  - (c) is given the written notice of an intention to appeal mentioned in subrule (1)(c).
- (4) If the secretary is unable or unwilling to call the special meeting, the president must call the meeting.

#### 40 Proxies

(1) An instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing and be in the following or similar form—

[Name of association]:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, being

a member of the association, appoint

of

as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the (annual) general meeting of the association, to be held \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

and at any adjournment of the meeting.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

Signature

(2) The instrument appointing a proxy must—

(a) if the appointor is an individual—be signed by the appointor or the appointor's attorney properly authorised in writing; or

(b) if the appointor is a corporation—

(i) be under seal; or

(ii) be signed by a properly authorised officer or attorney of the corporation.

(3) A proxy may be a member of the association or another person.

(4) The instrument appointing a proxy is taken to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a secret ballot.

(5) Each instrument appointing a proxy must be given to the secretary before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote.

(6) Unless otherwise instructed by the appointor, the proxy may vote as the proxy considers appropriate.

(7) If a member wants a proxy to vote for or against a resolution, the instrument appointing the proxy must be in the following or similar form—

[Name of association]:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_,  
being a member of the association, appoint  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the (annual) general meeting of the association, to  
be held \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_

and at any adjournment of the meeting.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_.

Signature

This form is to be used \*in favour of/\*against [strike out whichever is not wanted] the following resolutions—

[List relevant resolutions]



## 41 Minutes of general meetings

- (1) The secretary must ensure full and accurate minutes of all questions, matters, resolutions and other proceedings of each general meeting are entered in a minute book.
- (2) To ensure the accuracy of the minutes—
  - (a) the minutes of each general meeting **must be signed by the chairperson** of the meeting, or the chairperson of the next general meeting, verifying their accuracy, **after a resolution of the members verifying the accuracy of the minutes is carried**; and
  - (b) the minutes of each annual general meeting must be signed by the chairperson of the meeting, or the chairperson of the next meeting of the association that is a general meeting or annual general meeting, verifying their accuracy, **after a resolution of the members verifying the accuracy of the minutes is carried**.
- (3) If asked by a member of the association, the secretary must, within 28 days after the request is made—
  - (a) make the minute book **including any reports and financial documents for any or all general meetings** available for inspection by the member at a mutually agreed time and place; and
  - (b) give the member copies of the minutes **and any associated documents** of the meetings.
- (4) The association may require the member to pay the reasonable costs of providing copies of the minutes.

## 42 By-laws

- (1) **The management committee may make, amend or repeal by-laws, not inconsistent with these rules, for the internal management of the association.**
- (2) **A by-law may be set aside by a vote of members at a general meeting of the association.**

## 43 Alteration of rules

- (1) **Subject to the Act, these rules may be amended, repealed or added to by a special resolution carried at a general meeting.**
- (2) However an amendment, repeal or addition is valid only if it is registered by the chief executive.

## 44 Omitted

## 45 Funds and accounts

- (1) The funds of the association must be kept in an account in the name of the association in a financial institution decided by the management committee **or a general meeting**.
- (2) Records and accounts must be kept in the English language showing full and accurate particulars of the financial affairs of the association.
- (3) All amounts must be deposited in the financial institution account as soon as practicable after receipt.
- (4) A payment by the association of \$100 or more must be made by cheque or electronic funds transfer.

(5) If a payment of \$100 or more is made by cheque, the cheque must be signed by any 2 of the following—

- (a) the president;
- (b) the secretary;
- (c) the treasurer;
- (d) any 1 of 3 other members of the association who have been authorised by the management committee to sign cheques issued by the association.

(6) However, 1 of the persons who signs the cheque must be the president, the secretary or the treasurer.

(7) Cheques, other than cheques for wages, allowances or petty cash recoupment, must be crossed not negotiable.

(8) A petty cash account must be kept on the imprest system, and the management committee must decide the amount of petty cash to be kept in the account.

(9) All expenditure must be approved or ratified at a management committee meeting or a general meeting, and if approved or ratified at a management committee meeting must be reported as such at the next general meeting.

## 46 General financial matters

(1) On behalf of the management committee, the treasurer must, as soon as practicable after the end date of each financial year, ensure a financial statement for its last reportable financial year is prepared.

(2) The income and property of the association must be used solely in promoting the association's objects and exercising the association's powers.

## 47 Documents

The management committee must ensure the safe custody of books, documents, instruments of title and securities of the association.

## 48 Financial year

The end date of the association's financial year is **30th of April** in each year.

## 49 Distribution of surplus assets to another entity

(1) This rule applies if the association—

- (a) is wound-up under part 10 of the Act; and
- (b) has surplus assets.

(2) The surplus assets must not be distributed among the members of the association. (3) The surplus assets must be given to another entity—

- (a) having objects similar to the association's objects; and
- (b) the rules of which prohibit the distribution of the entity's income and assets to its members.

(4) In this rule— *surplus assets* see section 92(3) of the Act.

## Grievance Procedure

- The aim of this grievance procedure is to help resolve disputes with other members, the committee or the association itself.
- The grievance procedure can be used by a member or former member.
- To start a grievance procedure the other party must be advised in writing.
- A formal grievance may not be commenced regarding a matter for which you have been subject to disciplinary action or for which a disciplinary procedure or investigation is ongoing.
- The parties involved must try to resolve the matter over a period of 15 days. If the matter cannot be resolved in that time, or one party refuses to participate, the matter will proceed to mediation.
- Either party then has 10 business days to advise the association secretary that they wish to take the matter to mediation, as the dispute has not been able to be resolved.
- The management committee must also be advised who the parties are in the dispute, what the dispute is about and the attempts that have been made to resolve the dispute.
- The management committee must ensure the matter is referred to mediation.
- Mediation must occur within 30 business days of the appointment of the mediator, however if the mediator is appointed by a Queensland Government Dispute Resolution Centre, mediation must occur on the date set by the Dispute Resolution Centre.
- The mediator must be a person chosen by agreement between the parties.
- If the dispute is between members, and the members involved cannot agree on a mediator, a mediator will be appointed by the management committee.
- If the dispute is between a party and the management committee or the association, the mediator will be a person appointed or employed by a Queensland Government Resolution Centre.
- A mediator appointed by the agreement of the parties or by the committee may be (but does not have to be) a member or former member of the association. In no circumstances will the mediator be someone who:
  - has a personal interest in the dispute
  - is biased in favour of or against any party.
- The mediator cannot and must not determine how the dispute is to be resolved. Their role is to:
  - give each party every opportunity to be heard
  - allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party
  - ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process.
- Any meeting or mediation session required by these rules may be conducted remotely by electronic means if agreed to by the parties.
- If the mediation process does not resolve the dispute, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act or otherwise at law i.e., can be taken to the Supreme Court.

- A party to a dispute may choose another person (with their consent) to represent them at any time during the grievance process. The nomination and consent must be provided in writing to the other party, the management committee and, if relevant at the time the person consents to be the representative, the mediator. “